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General Assembly

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Agenda item 75
Oceans and the law of the sea

Identical letters dated 28 October 2005 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

We have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Singapore met in Batam, on 1 and 2 August 2005, to discuss matters pertaining to the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. The meeting unanimously adopted the Batam joint ministerial statement on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore (see annex I), in which the three countries acknowledged the role that the State users of the Straits and relevant international agencies could play in respect of the Straits. The ministerial statement also reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the littoral States for the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the area.

Towards designing a framework of cooperation for enhancing safe navigation, environmental protection and security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, the three Governments, with the close collaboration of the International Maritime Organization, also convened a "Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore: Enhancing Safety, Security and Environmental Protection" in Jakarta on 7 and 8 September 2005. The meeting produced the Jakarta Statement (see annex II), which emphasizes the need to balance the interest of the littoral States and the user States while respecting the sovereignty of the littoral States, and to establish a mechanism to facilitate cooperation between them to discuss issues relating to the safety, security and environmental protection of the Straits, including exploring possible options for burden sharing.

05-58313 (E) 091105

We would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 75 and treat it as a source of inputs into the discussion of the agenda item.

(*Signed*) Rezlan Ishar **Jenie**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Republic of Indonesia

(*Signed*) Hamidon **Ali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Malaysia

(*Signed*) Vanu Gopala **Menon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Republic of Singapore

Annex I to the identical letters dated 28 October 2005 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

The Batam Joint Ministerial Statement on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore

BATAM, INDONESIA
1-2 AUGUST 2005

1. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore met in Batam, on 1-2 August 2005 to discuss matters pertaining to the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. The Foreign Ministers of Malaysia and Singapore appreciated the initiative of the Foreign Minister of Indonesia for convening this timely Meeting in view of the current challenges faced by the littoral States and user States of the Straits.

2. The Ministers noted that the last Tripartite Ministerial Meeting of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore was held 28 years ago on 24 February 1977 in Manila, the Philippines.

3. The Ministers reaffirmed the sovereignty and sovereign rights of the Littoral States over the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. As such, the primary responsibility over the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore lies with the littoral States.

4. The Ministers emphasized that whatever measures undertaken in the Straits should be in accordance with international law including UNCLOS 1982. In this regard they acknowledge the role that user States and relevant international agencies could play in respect of the Straits.

5. The Ministers recognized the importance of the Tripartite Ministerial Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore in providing the overall framework for cooperation. They agreed that the Ministers and the Senior Officials should meet on a more regular basis to address relevant issues in a timely manner.

6. The Ministers acknowledged the good work carried out by the Tripartite Technical Experts Group (TTEG) on Safety of Navigation in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore. They also recognized the efforts of the

Revolving Fund Committee (RFC) in dealing with issues of environmental protection in the Straits.

7. The Ministers supported the convening of the Meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 1-2 August 2005 of the Service Chiefs of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand and encouraged them to further strengthen their cooperation.

8. The Ministers agreed to establish a TTEG on Maritime Security to complement the works of the existing TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee.

9. The Ministers called upon user States, relevant international agencies, and the shipping community to assist the littoral States in the areas of capacity building, training and technology transfer, and other forms of assistance in accordance with UNCLOS 1982. In this regard they welcomed closer collaboration between littoral States and the international community.

10. The Ministers expressed regret at the Lloyds Joint War Committee's categorization of the Straits of Malacca and Singapore as a "war risk zone" without consulting and taking into account the existing efforts of the littoral States to deal with the problems of safety of navigation and maritime security. The Ministers urged the Committee to review its assessment accordingly.

11. The Ministers welcomed the forthcoming "Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore: Enhancing Safety, Security and Environmental Protection" in collaboration with the International Maritime Organization to be held on 7-8 September 2005 in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Batam, 2 August 2005.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 28 October 2005 from the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the General Assembly

JAKARTA STATEMENT

ON

ENHANCEMENT OF SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA AND SINGAPORE

Jakarta, Indonesia, on 8 September 2005

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) convened, pursuant to the decisions of the ninety-third and ninety-fourth sessions of the IMO Council in relation to the Protection of Vital Shipping Lanes, a Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore: Enhancing Safety, Security and Environmental Protection, which took place in Jakarta on 7 and 8 September 2005 (hereinafter referred to as "the Jakarta Meeting"). The Jakarta Meeting was organized in co-operation with the Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Singapore.

The purpose of the Jakarta Meeting was to provide a forum for discussions with the aim of agreeing on a framework of co-operation to enhance the safety of navigation, environmental protection and security in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore (hereinafter referred to as "the Straits").

The Jakarta Meeting was attended by delegations from:

AUSTRALIA
BAHAMAS
CANADA
CHINA
CROATIA
DENMARK
EGYPT
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)
ITALY
JAPAN
KUWAIT
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
MALAYSIA
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES

REPUBLIC OF KOREA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
SINGAPORE
SPAIN
THAILAND
TURKEY
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
UNITED STATES
VIET NAM
YEMEN

by observers from the following intergovernmental organizations:

INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC ORGANIZATION (IHO)
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

and by observers from the following non-governmental organizations:

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF SHIPPING (ICS)
INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU)
OIL COMPANIES INTERNATIONAL MARINE FORUM (OCIMF)
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATIONS (IFSMA)
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION QF INDEPENDENT TANKER OWNERS (INTERTANKO)
INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF P AND I CLUBS (P AND I)
MALACCA STRAIT COUNCIL

The Jakarta Meeting,

RECOGNIZING the strategic importance of the Straits for regional and global seaborne trade and the need to ensure that they remain safe and open to shipping at all times;

RECOGNIZING ALSO that the Straits are located within the territorial sea of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore (hereinafter referred to collectively as the "littoral States") and within the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone of Indonesia and Malaysia and are straits used for international navigation as defined in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (hereinafter referred to as "UNCLOS");

RECOGNIZING FURTHER the safety, security and environmental vulnerabilities of the Straits and the possibility that unlawful acts committed therein may have a serious negative impact on the flow of traffic there-through;

NOTING with particular concern the number of incidents of unlawful acts and armed robbery against ships and seafarers reported to have taken place in the Straits;

BEING AWARE of the multiplicity of interests in the Straits and the importance of balancing the interests between littoral and user States, while respecting the sovereignty of the littoral States;

ACKNOWLEDGING the rights and obligations of States under the international law of the sea, including the provisions of UNCLOS and, in particular, article 43 thereof calling for co-operation by agreement among user States and States bordering straits used for international navigation on matters relating to navigational and safety aids and the prevention, reduction and control of pollution from ships;

ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO the efforts and achievements of the Tripartite Technical Experts Group on Safety of Navigation (hereinafter after referred to as "TTEG") comprising officials of the three littoral States in enhancing the safety of navigation in, and the environmental protection of, the Straits and, in particular, through routeing measures, including Traffic Separation Schemes, deep water routes, precautionary areas and ship reporting systems adopted by IMO, as well as the TTEG's progress in advancing cooperation in the maintenance of the Straits, consonant with article 43 of UNCLOS;

RECALLING that the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/59/24 on Oceans and the Law of the Sea, while addressing the issues relating to maritime safety and security and the marine environment, has, *inter alia:*

1. urged all States, in cooperation with IMO, to combat piracy and armed robbery at sea;

2. noted the concerns of the IMO Council and IMO Secretary-General with regard to keeping shipping lanes of strategic importance and significance safe and open to international maritime traffic and thereby ensuring the uninterrupted flow of traffic, and welcomed the Council's request, in this regard, that the Secretary-General of IMO continue work on the issue in collaboration with parties concerned; and

3. emphasized the importance to protect and preserve the marine environment and its living marine resources against pollution and physical degradation;

RECALLING ALSO the ASEAN Declarations, Statements, Joint Communiqués and Action Plans on Combating Terrorism; including the ASEAN Regional Forum Statements on Cooperation Against Piracy and Other Threats to Maritime Security and on Strengthening Transport Security Against International Terrorism;

UPHOLDING the Batam Joint Statement, adopted on 2 August 2005 by the Fourth Tripartite Ministerial Meeting of the Littoral States on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, which, *inter alia:*

1. reaffirms that the primary responsibility over the safety of navigation, environmental protection and maritime security in the Straits lies with the littoral States;

2. emphasizes that whatever measures are undertaken in the Straits should be in accordance with international law including UNCLOS and in this regard acknowledges the interests of user States and relevant international agencies and the role they could play in respect of the Straits;

3. recognizes the importance of the Tripartite Ministerial Meeting on the Straits of Malacca and Singapore in providing the overall framework for co-operation;

4. recognizes the importance of engaging the States bordering the funnels leading to the Straits and the major users of the Straits;

5. acknowledges that the littoral States should address the issues of maritime security comprehensively which includes transboundary crimes such as piracy, armed robbery and terrorism;

6. acknowledges also the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee which manages a fund for enabling the prompt response to oil spills from ships;

7. provides for the establishment of a Tripartite Technical Expert Group on Maritime Security to complement the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation and the Revolving Fund Committee; and

8. recognizes the importance of and welcomes the closer collaboration between the littoral States and the international community and, in particular, the assistance of the user States, relevant international agencies, and the shipping community in areas of capacity building, training and technology transfer, and other forms of assistance in accordance with UNCLOS;

RECOGNIZING the previous efforts of IMO through international conferences and regional workshops in 1993, 1996,1999 and 2001, and other regional fora such as the ASEAN and the ASEAN Regional Forum, to promote greater co-operation among littoral States and stakeholders in maritime safety and marine environment protection, as well as in regional anti-piracy co-operative arrangements;

COMMENDING the efforts of the defense forces of the littoral States and Thailand in strengthening modalities for co-operation such as the initiative of Indonesia on the Malacca Strait Security Initiative in an effort to enhance maritime security in the Straits;

RECOGNIZING the positive results of co-ordinated maritime patrols among the security forces of the littoral States and other co-operative maritime security arrangements and measures in the Straits;

ACKNOWLEDGING the potential of the Marine Electronic Highway concept, currently under development by IMO in co-operation with the littoral States and other stakeholders, in enhancing navigational safety and environmental protection in the Straits and the littoral States' decision to establish a pilot project of the Marine Electronic Highway, with the Project Management Office in Batam, Indonesia;

NOTING the valuable role and function of the Maritime Enforcement Co-ordination Center in Perak, Malaysia in addressing unlawful acts and armed robbery against ships;

NOTING ALSO the importance of the forthcoming establishment of the ReCAAP Information Sharing Center in Singapore, in addressing piracy and armed robbery against ships and welcoming the signing of ReCAAP by five States;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the contribution States and other stakeholders have made and continue to make towards the enhancement of the safety of navigation in, and the protection of the environment of, the Straits;

RESPECTING FULLY the sovereignty, sovereign rights, jurisdiction and territorial integrity of the littoral States, the principle of non-intervention, and the relevant provisions of international law, in particular the UNCLOS;

DESIRING that the Straits remain safe and open to international shipping at all times, as provided for under international law, in particular UNCLOS, and where applicable, domestic law, and to build upon and enhance existing cooperative arrangements and measures towards this end;

DESIRING FURTHER to enhance the safety, security and environmental protection of the Straits;

HAS AGREED:

(a) that the work of the TTEG on Safety of Navigation in enhancing the safety of navigation and in protecting the marine environment in the Straits, including the efforts of the TTEG in relation to the implementation of article 43 of UNCLOS in the Straits should continue to be supported and encouraged;

(b) that a mechanism be established by the three littoral States to meet on a regular basis with user States, the shipping industry and others with an interest in the safe navigation through the Straits, to discuss issues relating to

the safety, security and environmental protection of the Straits, as well as to facilitate co-operation in keeping the Straits safe and open to navigation, including exploring the possible options for burden sharing, and to keep the IMO informed, as appropriate, of the outcome of such meetings;

(c) that efforts should be made through the three littoral States to establish and enhance mechanisms for information exchange within and between States, building, where possible, on existing arrangements such as Tripartite Technical Expert Group mechanisms, so as to enhance maritime domain awareness in the Straits and thus contribute to the enhancement of co-operative measures in the areas of safety, security and environmental protection;

(d) to promote, build upon and expand co-operative and operational arrangements of the three littoral States, including the Tripartite Technical Expert Group on Maritime Security, co-ordinated maritime patrols in the Straits through, *inter alia,* maritime security training programmes and other forms of co-operation, such as maritime exercises, with a view to further strengthening capacity building in the littoral States to address security threats to shipping;

HAS INVITED the IMO to consider, in consultation with the littoral States, convening a series of follow-on meetings for the littoral States to identify and prioritize their needs, and for user States to identify possible assistance to respond to those needs, which may include information-exchange, capacity-building, training and technical support, with a view to promote and co-ordinate co-operative measures;

EXPRESSES DEEP APPRECIATION to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the excellent arrangements made for, the facilities and generous hospitality provided during, the Jakarta Meeting; and to the Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia and the Republic of Singapore and the International Maritime Organization for their strenuous efforts to prepare for the Jakarta Meeting and ensure its successful conclusion.

United Nations A/60/530

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 120
Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 31 October 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the core principles adopted by the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza at a meeting held on 6 and 7 October 2005, noting the global cooperation needed to address health emergencies (see annex).

I would appreciate it if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 120. A list of 89 countries associated with the Partnership, as well as other participants, is also attached.

(*Signed*) John R. **Bolton**
Ambassador

05-58319 (E) 021105

Annex to the letter dated 31 October 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza Statement of core principles

The International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza (IPAPI) is committed to protecting hum and animal health as well as mitigating the global socioeconomic and security consequences of an influ pandemic. The partnership seeks to work with all concerned states to limit the spread of H5N1 avian fl any other highly pathogenic influenza strain by taking all necessary steps to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the growing threat.

Partners are concerned about the potential for large-scale outbreaks. As such, participants are committe the following principles to establish a more coordinated and effective basis for limiting the social, econ and health impacts of avian and pandemic influenza, consistent with national legal authorities and relev international law and frameworks.

Noting that enhanced global cooperation on avian and pandemic influenza will provide a template for g cooperation to address other types of health emergencies, we join together in our commitment to:

1. International cooperation to protect the lives and health of our people;

2. Timely and sustained high-level global political leadership to combat avian and pandemic influ

3. Transparency in reporting of influenza cases in humans and in animals caused by strains that ha pandemic potential, to increase understanding, preparedness and, especially to ensure rapid and timely response to potential outbreaks;

4. Immediate sharing of epidemiological data and samples with the World Health Organization (W and the international community to detect and characterize the nature and evolution of any outb as quickly as possible, by utilizing, where appropriate, existing networks and mechanisms

5. Rapid reaction to address the first signs of accelerated transmission of H5N1 and other highly pathogenic influenza strains so that appropriate international and national resources can be brou bear;

6. Prevent and contain an incipient epidemic through capacity building and in-country collaboratio with international partners;

7. Work in a manner complementary to and supportive of expanded cooperation with and appropri support of key multilateral organizations (WHO, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Organization for Animal Health);

8. Timely coordination of bilateral and multilateral resource allocations; dedication of domestic resources (human and financial); improvements in public awareness; and development of econo and trade contingency plans;

9. Increased coordination and harmonization of preparedness, prevention, response and containme activities among nations, complementing domestic and regional preparedness initiatives and encouraging where appropriate the development of strategic regional initiatives;

10. Actions based on the best available science.

Countries and international organizations that participated in the meeting of senior officials, International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza, 6 and 7 October 2005

Countries

Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
Cameroon*
Canada
China (including Hong Kong Special Administrative Region)
Colombia
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire*
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel*
Italy
Japan
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Madagascar
Malaysia
Malta
Marshall Islands
Mexico
Mongolia
Namibia*
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zeland
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Pakistan
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Republic of Korea
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Samoa*
Senegal
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Thailand
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Timor-Leste*
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ukraine
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam

* Endorsed the partnership but unable to send a representative to the meeting.

Other participants

European Commission

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Holy See

Inter-American Development Bank

World Organization for Animal Health

United Nations

United Nations Development Programme

World Health Organization

World Bank

United Nations A/60/531

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda items 18 and 108

Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 1 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach the Declaration by the organizations that participated in the Third Forum of Cuban civil society against the embargo and the annexation (see annex). I should be grateful if the Declaration could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 18 and 108.

(*Signed*) Orlando **Requeijo Gual**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-58926 (E) 071105 071105

Annex to the letter dated 1 November 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration by the organizations that participated the Third Forum of Cuban civil society against the embargo and the annexation

1. Meeting in Havana today, 31 October 2005, we, the representatives of a broad spectrum of Cuban civil organizations and associations, express our strongest condemnation of the renewed acts of aggression perpetrated by the reactionary Government of the United States of America and demand the immediate and unconditional lifting of the criminal embargo against our people.

2. On Tuesday, 8 November, the United Nations General Assembly will again discuss and vote on the draft resolution entitled "Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba". Today's meeting, which represents a follow-up to the Second Forum of Cuban civil society against the embargo and against the annexation, held on 15 October 2004, supplements the actions carried out in Cuba and around the world to denounce the consequences of the embargo for our people.

3. The goal of this policy is to crush our socialist revolution, conducted in the name of José Martí, as well as the example of justice and hope it represents for our people and for the world. We have resolutely resisted almost half a century of brutal aggression, paying a high price for our indomitable will to defend the right to national independence and a life of dignity. These attempts to reinstate capitalism and reimpose imperial domination on the Cuban nation are doomed to fail. We shall not yield; nor shall we surrender the revolution. We shall defend it to the bitter end.

4. The embargo has a significant impact on the country's economy: it has been and will remain — until it is dismantled — the fundamental obstacle to our development. Overtly criminal in nature, its influence extends to all areas of national life, affecting health, education, food security, sports, culture, transport, housing and the environment. Despite these difficulties, the iron will of the people and their determination to advance have enabled the country to achieve high levels of social development.

5. The Government of the United States of America, fascist and genocidal in origin, is responsible for grave crimes against humanity. In its thirst for power and domination, it attacks and occupies nations, massacres innocent civilians, violates international laws, perpetuates an unjust and criminal world order, fabricates the meanest lies to justify its devious designs, impoverishes entire continents, endangers environmental sustainability, scorns life and stifles the yearnings for development, justice and peace of peoples around the world.

6. The American Far Right and the vengeful Mafioso organizations of Cuban origin based in Florida — which cannot forgive us for having forged a true revolution — have devised a plan for Cuba. It is the Bush plan for annexation, which seeks to return us to the disgraceful situation of the past and eliminate the Cuban nation at any cost. We shall not allow ourselves once more to become pariahs

in our own land. We shall preserve the dignity that we have won through the sacrifice of our noblest sons and daughters.

7. We, the representatives of the Cuban NGOs assembled here, condemn the appointment of a paid imperial agent to coordinate the so-called "transition" to capitalism in Cuba. Our resistance will thwart his devious designs.

8. We reject the acts of subversion aimed at financing and artificially building an internal counter-revolution in thrall to the interests of the power attacking us. Our people love their country and scorn the traitors and mercenaries who attack it.

9. We demand respect for the rights of Cuban families and the right of our peoples to maintain and develop ties of solidarity, cooperation and friendship. We claim respect for the right of Cuban NGOs to pursue cooperative exchanges and relations that respect our national independence and dignity.

10. We denounce the intensification of the anti-Cuban propaganda campaigns and acts of slander designed to create a pretext for acts of aggression and the genocidal embargo. The accusations that Cuba is promoting terrorism, conducting research programmes for the production of biological weapons, and encouraging drug trafficking and acts of espionage and destabilization are totally false. Cuba has been a bastion of the fight against international terrorism and drug trafficking. Our biotechnology programmes are concerned solely with the health of our people and of those peoples around the world which need our medicines and our medical expertise. It is not Cuba but poverty — engendered by centuries of colonial exploitation and exacerbated by the implementation of neo-liberal doctrines — that is the main cause of the destabilization and crisis afflicting the underdeveloped countries of the southern hemisphere.

11. We appeal to the world's governments, international agencies and NGOs to resist and denounce American attempts to destabilize and discredit the example of valour, courage and solidarity set by the Cuban revolution.

12. We demand that the United States Government unconditionally lift the economic, financial and commercial embargo against Cuba and cease its aggressive policy against our people, which are in violation of international law and the will of the United Nations General Assembly, as expressed in a series of Assembly resolutions since 1992.

13. We demand that the United States Government stop protecting the terrorist Luís Clemente Posada Carriles and proceed with his immediate extradition to Venezuela. The hypocritical and shameless attitude of this Government, which claims to be the champion of anti-terrorism, is laughable. The complicit silence in the face of this immoral behaviour is shameful. We Cuban NGOs condemn the acts of State terrorism committed against our people.

14. We demand the immediate release of the five Cuban anti-terrorist fighters being held in imperial maximum security jails, the victims of the hatred and impotence of the failed enemies of the Cuban nation, despite the fact that the Atlanta Court of Appeals overturned the fraudulent ruling by which they were unjustly sentenced.

15. In the face of this increased aggression, we hereby reaffirm our determination to intensify the revolution and build a country that is even more independent, united

and just, preserving the social progress we have achieved, and defending to the bitter end the unity of the people around Fidel Castro and the revolution.

Onward to victory!

Havana, 31 October 2005

"Year of the Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas"

Signatory organizations

ORGANIZACIONES FIRMANTES
ASOCIACIÓN CANARIA DE CUBA
ASOCIACIÓN CARIBEÑA DE CUBA
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE ARTES MARCIALES
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE ARTESANOS ARTISTAS
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE BIBLIOTECARIOS
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE ESPERANTO
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE LIMITADOS FISICO MOTORES
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE LUCHA
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE PRODUCCION ANIMAL
ASOCIACIÓN CULTURAL YORUBA
ASOCIACIÓN DE CINE, RADIO Y TELEVISIÓN (UNEAC)
ASOCIACIÓN DE ESCRITORES (UNEAC)
ASOCIACIÓN DE LA CIENCIA Y LA TECNOLOGÍA DE LOS ALIMENTOS DE CUBA
ASOCIACIÓN DE LINGÜISTAS DE CUBA
ASOCIACIÓN DE MÚSICOS (UNEAC)
ASOCIACIÓN DE TECNICOS AZUCAREROS DE CUBA

ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE AGRICULTORES PEQUEÑOS
ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE ANIMALES Y PLANTAS
ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE CIEGOS
ASOCIACION ORNITOLOGICA DE CUBA
ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE ECONOMISTAS Y CONTADORES
ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE SORDOS
ASOCIACIÓN PARA LA UNIDAD DE NUESTRA AMÉRICA
ASOCIACIÓN VITOFÍLICA DE CUBA
CASINO CHENG WAH
CENTRAL DE TRABAJADORES DE CUBA
CENTRO BALEAR
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE EUROPA
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE INFORMACIÓN DE LA DEFENSA
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS SOBRE LA JUVENTUD
CENTRO DE INTERCAMBIO Y REFERENCIAS- INICIATIVAS COMUNITARIAS
CENTRO FÉLIX VARELA
CENTRO MEMORIAL DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.

COMITÉ DE DEFENSA DE LA REVOLUCIÓN
SINDICATO NACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES DE COMUNICACIONES INFORMATICA Y LA ELECTRÓNICA
CONSEJO CIENTÍFICO VETERINARIO
CONSEJO DE IGLESIAS DE CUBA
CONSEJO SUPREMO NACIONAL DE ESPIRITISMO
CUBASOLAR
EJÉRCITO DE SALVACIÓN
FEDERACIÓN CUBANA DE DEPORTE CANINO
FEDERACIÓN CUBANA DE ESGRIMA
FEDERACIÓN CULINARIA DE LA REPÚBLICA DE CUBA
FEDERACIÓN DE ESTUDIANTES DE LA ENSEÑANZA MEDIA
FEDERACIÓN DE MUJERES CUBANAS
FEDERACIÓN DE SOCIEDADES ASTURIANAS
FEDERACIÓN DE SOCIEDADES GALLEGAS DE CUBA
FEDERACIÓN ESTUDIANTIL UNIVERSITARIA
FEDERACIÓN FILATÉLICA CUBANA
FRATERNIDAD DE IGLESIAS BAUTISTAS DE CUBA

FUNDACIÓN CAGUAYO
FUNDACIÓN DEL NUEVO CINE LATINOAMERICANO
FUNDACIÓN PARA LA NATURALEZA ANTONIO NUÑEZ JIMENEZ
SINDICATO NACIONAL TABACALERO
IGLESIA DE NAZARENO
IGLESIA EPISCOPAL
IGLESIA EVANGÉLICA LIBRE
MIN CHIH TANG
MOVIMIENTO CUBANO POR LA PAZ Y LA SOBERANÍA DE LOS PUEBLOS
ORGANIZACIÓN CONTINENTAL LATINOAMERICANA Y CARIBEÑA DE ESTUDIANTES
ORGANIZACIÓN DE PIONEROS JOSÉ MARTÍ
ORGANIZACIÓN DE SOLIDARIDAD CON LOS PUEBLOS DE ASIA, ÁFRICA Y AMÉRICA LATINA
PRO-NATURALEZA
SINDICATO NACIONAL DE LA ADMINISTRACIÓN PÚBLICA
SINDICATO NACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN
SINDICATO NACIONAL DE TRABAJADORES DE LA SALUD

SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE AVICULTURA
SOCIEDAD CUABANA DE ENDOCRINOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE PRODUCTORES DE OVINO CAPRINO
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ACUICULTURA
CENTRO ANDALUZ DE LA HABANA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ANATOMÍA PATOLÓGICA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ANESTESEOLOGIA Y REANIMACION
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ANGIOLOGÍA Y CIRUGÍA BASCULAR
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ANTROPOLOGÍA BIOLÓGICA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE APICULTURA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ATEROESCLEROSIS
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE BIOINGENIERÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE BOTÁNICA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE BÚFALOS
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CARDIOLOGÍA

SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CARNE Y DOBLE PROPÓSITO
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CIENCIAS FARMACÉUTICAS
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CIRUGIA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CIRUGÍA PLÁSTICA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE COLOPROCTOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CRIADORES DE PEQUEÑOS RUMIANTES.
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CRIADORES Y AMIGOS DE LOS ÉQUIDOS
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CUNICULTORES Y CUYES
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE DERECHO CONSTITUCIONAL Y ADMINISTRATIVO
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE DERECHO INTERNACIONAL
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE DERMATOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE EDUCACIÓN EN CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ENFERMERÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE HIGIENE Y EPIDEMIOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE HISTORIA DE LA MEDICINA

SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE LA HISTORIA DE LA CIENCIA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE LECHERÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE MEDICINA FÍSICA Y REHABILITACIÓN
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE MEDICINA FAMILIAR
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE MEDICINA INTENSIVA Y DE EMERGENCIA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE MEDICINA LEGAL
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE METEOROLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE MICROBIOLOGÍA Y PARASITOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE NEUROCIENCIA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE NUTRICIÓN
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE OBSTETRICIA Y GINECOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ONCOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ORTOPEDIA Y TRAUMATOLOGÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE OTORRINOLARINGOLOGÍA

SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE PATOLOGÍA CLÍNICA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE PEDIATRÍA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE PORCINO
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE PRODUCCIÓN Y UTILIZACIÓN DE PASTOS
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE PSICOLOGÍA DE LA SALUD
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE TIRO
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE TIRO DEPORTIVO
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE TRABAJADORES SOCIALES DE LA SALUD
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE VAQUEROS DE RODEO
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE ZOOLÓGICOS Y ACUARIOS
SOCIEDAD CUBANA PARA EL DESARROLLO DE LA FAMILIA (SOCUDEF)
SOCIEDAD CULTURAL "JOSÉ MARTÍ"
SOCIEDAD DE ARQUITECTURA
SOCIEDAD DE GEOCIENCIA
SOCIEDAD DE INFORMACIÓN CIENTÍFICO-TÉCNICA
SOCIEDAD DE INGENIERÍA MECÁNICA Y ELÉCTRICA

SOCIEDAD ECONÓMICA DE AMIGOS DEL PAÍS
SOCIEDAD IBEROLATINOAMERICANA DE CIRUGÍA
UNIÓN ÁRABE DE CUBA
UNIÓN DE HISTORIADORES DE CUBA
UNIÓN DE JOVENES COMUNISTAS
UNIÓN DE PERIODISTAS DE CUBA
UNIÓN FRANCESA DE CUBA
UNIÓN NACIONAL DE JURISTAS DE CUBA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE MEDICINA BIOENERGETICA Y NATURALISTA
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE CIENCIAS DEL SUELO
SINDICATO NACIONAL DE LA ALIMENTACIÓN
SINDICATO NACIONAL METALÚRGICO
SINDICATO NACIONAL AGROPECUARIO
ASOCIACIÓN NACIONAL DE INNOVADORES Y RACIONALIZADORES
ASOCIACIÓN DE AUTORREALIZACIÓN
ASOCIACIÓN CUBANA DE COMUNICADORES SOCIALES

SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE QUIMICA FARMACEUTICA
INSTITUTO DE CINE, RADIO Y TELEVISION
SINDICATO DE TRABAJADORES DE LA CULTURA
SINDICATO DEL COMERCIO Y LA GASTRONOMIA
SINDICATO DE LA SALUD
CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS DE AFRICA Y MEDIO ORIENTE
IGLESIA SANTIDAD PENTECOSTAL
COMUNIDAD HEBREA
IGLESIA CRISTIANA PENTECOSTAL
IGLESIA PREBISTERIANA
CENTRO DE INVESTIGACIONES DE LA ECONOMIA MUNDIAL
FEDERACION CUBANA DE PESCA DEPORTIVA
CLUB BOXER DE CUBA
ASOCIACION NACIONAL ORNITOLOGICA DE CUBA
ASOCIACION NACIONAL DE ANIMALES Y PLANTAS
ASOCIACION CUBANA DE TECNICAS AGROPECUARIAS Y FORESTALES
FEDERACION CINOLOGICA DE CUBA
CLUB DOBERMAN DE CUBA
ASOCIACION CUBANA DE CAZA DEPORTIVA
UNION NACIONAL DE ARQUITECTOS E INGENIEROS DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN
FUNDACION FERNANDO ORTIZ
SOCIEDAD CIENTIFICA DE LA SALUD
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE MEDICINA INTERNA
FILIAL CUBANA DE LA INTERNACIONAL DE MEDICOS PARA LA GUERRA NUCLEAR
SOCIEDAD CUBANA DE PSIQUIATRIA
CAMARA DE COMERCIO

FUNDACION ALEJO CARPENTIER
ASOCIACION DE PEDAGOS DE CUBA
AGRUPACION DE SOCIEDADES DE CASTELLANOS Y LEONESES
SOCIEDAD DE INGENERIA CIVIL (UNAICC)
CENTRO ANDALUZ DE LA HABANA

Total number of organizations: 175

United Nations A/60/532

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 124
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007

Construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa

Report of the Secretary-General*

Summary

The General Assembly, in its resolution 56/270, requested the Secretary-General to report on an annual basis on the progress made in the construction of additional office facilities at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

The present report provides the required progress information and an update on the actions taken to implement the project since the issuance of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/59/444). The report also presents the final cost estimates of the project, as submitted by the design consultants, and updated estimates of the office space requirements for the ECA secretariat and the United Nations system agencies, funds, programmes and other entities currently located in Addis Ababa in and outside the ECA complex, based on a survey of the needs conducted earlier this year. The survey verified the need for an increase in the capacity of the new office building to be constructed at the headquarters of ECA as compared with the initial estimates reported in A/56/672. This increase is equivalent to two additional floors of office space. Should the General Assembly endorse the proposal to increase the new office building capacity by constructing two additional floors for a total additional space of 2,780 square metres, financing of the total additional costs of the project would require an additional appropriation under section 32, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007, in the amount of $3,671,500, to be funded under the terms of General Assembly resolution 42/211 governing the use and operation of the contingency fund, in particular under the terms of part A, paragraph (b) (ii), of the annex to that resolution.

* The issuance of the report was delayed to allow for preparation of revised estimates for the office space requirements at the Economic Commission for Africa on the basis of a survey of the needs of the United Nations system organizations conducted in 2005.

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I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 56/270, the General Assembly approved the construction of additional office facilities at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa, with a total area of approximately 6,770 square metres, and the utilization of an amount of $7,711,800 for that purpose, to be financed within the available balance of the construction-in-progress account.

2. In accordance with the request of the General Assembly in the same resolution, progress reports are to be submitted to it on an annual basis. The present report provides information on the progress made in the implementation of the project since the issuance of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/59/444), including information on the final cost estimates submitted by the design consultants. The report also updates the analysis of office space requirements for the ECA secretariat, agencies, funds, programmes and other United Nations system entities located in Addis Ababa and recommends options as to how to address the problem of the shortage of office space at ECA.

II. Status of allocation of additional land by the host country

3. In his previous report, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly that the Addis Ababa Town Planning Committee had formally approved the ECA request for the re-routing of public roads and the closure of parking lots that separated its newly expanded complex. An addendum to the host country agreement was being processed to include the revised configuration of the land extension, which increased the size of the ECA complex to approximately 27,260 square metres and allowed for a more secure site.

4. The addendum has been finalized and a title deed reflecting the increased additional land allocated by the Ethiopian Government to ECA as a free leasehold has been submitted to the Office of Legal Affairs. The signature of both documents is still pending.

III. Status of development of the project

5. At the time of the writing of the previous progress report, the design work was well under way and it was anticipated that the design documentation and final construction estimates would be available by December 2004. It is to be recalled that, following a re-evaluation of security factors, the position of the new building within the land expansion had been modified to meet the Headquarters minimum operating security standards (MOSS). The repositioning of the building and application of the Headquarters MOSS guidelines necessitated some revisions to the preliminary design.

6. Given the fact that Addis Ababa is settled on a seismic fault, during the course of the design exercise, the structural engineers contracted for the project required further soil testing in specific areas of the site to confirm the topographical data already documented. A blast assessment study was also commissioned to comply with Headquarters MOSS requirements.

7. Unexpectedly, the geotechnical report uncovered drastically atypical soil conditions in sections of the foundation area of the new building, requiring the reinforcement of the building foundation. Accordingly, the 60 per cent of the construction documentation that had been submitted in December 2004 by the architects had to be revised, thus delaying the availability of the project documentation. An amendment to the design contract was signed in March 2005 to undertake that work.

8. The security risk and blast assessment study found that the security measures incorporated in the final design, including the repositioning of the building, glazing specifications for the facade and ventilation features, were appropriate and sufficient.

9. The revised final construction drawings and technical specifications were completed by the architects and submitted to the United Nations for review on 12 September 2005. In their final design, the architects incorporated all the parameters outlined above and maximized the ratio of office space to common space as well as the use of office space based on the office space standards developed at Headquarters in the context of the capital master plan. The new office building, as designed, would be able to accommodate 422 staff, which would represent an 11 per cent increase over the figure of 380 staff estimated in the Secretary-General's report A/56/672.

10. Following the expression of interest notice for the construction contract, which was published on the United Nations procurement website and, for wider exposure, in the *International Herald Tribune*, 15 firms responded. At present, the shortlisting of possible vendors for the project is being drawn up and the tender documents being prepared. The request for proposal, selection of construction contractor and award of the contract is expected to be completed by March 2006.

IV. Revision of the office space requirements for the new office facilities

11. The ECA compound currently houses a total amount of 1,954 personnel, including 1,021 ECA secretariat personnel, 666 personnel of United Nations system agencies and 267 contractors. This represents 3.4 per cent more personnel than the number reported in A/56/672. It is estimated that 151 staff from existing buildings or staff on mission at ECA would need to be relocated to the new building to bring the actual average office space allocation in the existing facilities to the standard average space requirements.

12. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/59/572, para. 10) endorsed by General Assembly decision 59/555 of 13 April 2005, ECA requested the United Nations offices in Addis Ababa currently located outside the ECA complex to provide updated estimates of their office space requirements. A summary table of space requirements of the agencies, funds and programmes located outside the ECA compound that expressed an interest to be relocated to the compound is provided in table 1.

Table 1
Space requirements

	Area of current facilities occupied outside ECA compound (sq. m)	*Number of staff accommodated*
United Nations Children's Fund	250	8
World Food Programme	3 102	179
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	158	4
United Nations Development Programme/Regional Programme on Gender Mainstreaming	158	4
International Organization for Migration	369	25
Food and Agriculture Organization	791	36
International Telecommunication Union	400	6
International Monetary Fund	223	8
Total	**5 451**	**270**

13. The survey underscored that at present the need for additional space in the ECA compound is even more acute than in 2001. The project was originally approved in 2001 on the assumption that 159 United Nations common system personnel from outside locations would need to be accommodated in the new office building. According to the present survey, 270 staff would require accommodation within the complex; this represents an increase of 111 staff.

14. It is to be noted that most respondents to the survey expressed that they were experiencing an inadequate level of security, insufficient meeting-room space, non-existent or inadequate library space, deficient catering services and a lack of travel assistance and other support services regularly provided within the ECA compound. The relocation to the ECA complex is therefore an attractive option, especially when considering the fact that commercial rental rates in Addis Ababa are higher than or similar to those charged by ECA.

15. An update of the figures presented in paragraph 17 of the report of the Secretary-General on the projected need for office space (A/56/672) is provided in table 2, indicating a total need to house 574 staff in the new building as opposed to 380 staff, as initially projected. The figures include a provision for swing space and for 20 per cent marginal growth expected over the next 10 to 15 years. It is to be noted in this context that ECA receives requests for office space on an ongoing basis, the latest being from the International Labour Organization, which has requested the assistance of ECA in finding accommodation to establish its regional office of 46 staff in Addis Ababa and to locate it in the ECA complex.

Table 2
Staff requiring office space

	As projected in 2001	*As projected in 2005*
Existing staff for which additional office space is required	84	133
Staff temporarily on mission at ECA	16	18
Staff relocating to the compound of the United Nations system agencies, funds, programmes and other entities	159	270
Staff to relocate temporarily in swing space	57	57
20 per cent projected increase in number of core functional staff over the next 10 to 15 years	64	96
Total	**380**	**574**

16. As indicated in paragraph 9 above, the new building, as it is designed, could accommodate 422 staff, which represents a shortfall of 152 staff compared with the anticipated needs detailed above. In order to meet the space requirements of all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and other entities interested in relocating to the ECA complex, and in line with the United Nations common house concept endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/211, the new building would need to be expanded by two additional floors. According to the final design, each additional typical floor of 1,390 square metres could accommodate a total of 94 staff.

V. Cost estimates of the proposals

17. The total estimated cost of the initial project, based on the final construction documents submitted by the design firm, amounts to $8,992,700 (at 2005 prices), including construction costs of $6,697,600. These latest estimates represent an increase of $1,280,900 over the initial cost estimates of $7,711,800 approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/270. Table 3 provides a detailed cost comparison of the project, as initially budgeted in 2001 and as estimated by the design consultants in 2005.

Table 3
Cost plan
(United States dollars)

	Estimated costs approved in 2001 (A/56/672)	*Estimated costs based on construction documents, 2003*
Construction costs	4 400 500	5 617 600
Design, consultancy services	440 000	626 700
Site work, fire protection, local area networks/wide area networks, lighting, security, audio systems	1 015 500	1 080 000
Workstations and furniture for 74 staff	262 800	262 800
Project coordination	508 200	508 200
Construction contingencies	662 700	897 400
Inflationary increases, currency fluctuation	422 100	—
Total	**7 711 800**	**8 992 700**[a]

[a] Including estimated provision for inflation and currency fluctuations.

18. The estimated increase in costs of the initial project can be explained by the following factors:

(a) Reinforcement of the building's structure and foundations due to unforeseen geotechnical conditions, including incorporation of a 1,280 square-metre basement to house the building infrastructure required by the repositioning of the building some 150 metres away from the existing building and the previously suggested site;

(b) Inclusion of security and safety measures such as the glazing of the facade;

(c) Differences in estimation parameters. The design firm has based its estimate on average international construction costs, with a 13.5 per cent composite index estimated for inflation and currency fluctuation rate and an allowance of 15 per cent for overhead and profits, while the original estimates in A/56/672 were based on Addis Ababa's average construction rates for 2001, which included only a 10 per cent allowance for overhead and profit and 13.5 per cent for inflation and currency-fluctuation adjustment;

(d) Cost escalation due to the delays experienced in the implementation of the project.

19. It is to be noted in this context that costs associated with the access control systems required for the new building have been excluded from the above estimates to ensure full integration of these systems with those being identified for the existing ECA buildings in the context of the ongoing Secretariat-wide access control project currently under preparation by the Department of Safety and Security. The ECA requirements for the new building, estimated at this stage at $417,300, would be included in the overall resource requirements for the access control project to be presented to the General Assembly during the resumed part of its sixtieth session. Furthermore, the information and technology network and telephone equipment

costs provisionally estimated at $1,100,000 have also been excluded from the above estimates at this stage, to ensure Organization-wide compatibility of systems, including the integration of the information and communication technology systems with the above-mentioned access control system. The network and telecommunication resource requirements for the new building will be included in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2008-2009 under the section entitled Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance.

20. As regards the construction of two additional floors, the design consultants, using the same parameters used for the original four-floor structure, estimated the cost of the additional office space at $2,390,600, including $1,871,000 for construction, $148,000 for design, $73,300 for site work and safety systems, $102,000 for project coordination and $196,300 for construction contingencies. The final construction drawing and technical specifications have already taken into account the possible need for expanding the building. The foundations of the building, as reinforced in the final design, could accommodate the two additional floors.

21. It is worth noting that, while the underlying need for the construction of the two additional floors relates to the implementation of the United Nations common house concept, the additional office space would generate additional rental income at ECA owing to the relocation to that office space of the offices of the United Nations system organizations still located in Addis Ababa outside the United Nations premises as detailed in table 1. As detailed in paragraph 16 above, these two additional floors could accommodate 188 staff. The additional rental income would in that case amount to $295,000 a year, based on a current rental rate of $106 per square metre per year (excluding the reimbursement component for maintenance services).

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

22. **Given the delays experienced during the first phase of implementation of the project, relating to the need for rebidding the design services, negotiating the land expansion for the ECA complex with the host Government, repositioning the building within the new site for security reasons and redesigning the building's structure as a result of the findings of the geotechnical report, the project is currently some 24 months behind the initial schedule. It is now anticipated that the bidding process and identification of a contractor could be finalized by March 2006, with construction starting in April 2006 for a completion date of February 2008. Should the proposed option to expand the building by two additional floors be approved by the General Assembly, completion of the construction would be envisaged for July 2008.**

23. **The delay in the implementation of the project offers the Organization an opportunity to revise its original requirements and respond to the acute needs for additional office space due to a higher than initially expected increase in staff of the organizations of the United Nations system present in Addis Ababa that have expressed their wish to relocate to the ECA compound in the survey conducted by ECA in 2005. It is recommended that the construction of the two additional floors be completed simultaneously with the construction of the originally approved project, as this would represent the most cost-effective**

option for the Organization. Should the construction of two additional floors be undertaken at a later stage, it would involve additional administrative costs for the bidding of the two additional floors, hiring of the construction management team, mobilization and demobilization, safety, protection of the finished floors and security restrictions and additional costs due to a need to relocate staff from the upper floor to an alternate temporary office space. This would most likely increase the overall estimated costs of the two additional floors.

24. **The General Assembly is therefore requested:**

(a) **To authorize the expansion of the new office building by two additional floors to a total capacity of 9,550 square metres and total estimated additional costs at this stage in the amount of $3,671,500, including the additional costs relating to the original project in the amount of $1,280,900 and the cost of the construction of two additional floors in the amount of $2,390,600;**

(b) **To endorse a proposed phased approach in financing of further requirements for the new building relating to the access control and information and communication technology systems, as detailed in paragraph 19 above;**

(c) **To approve an additional appropriation for the project in the amount of $3,671,500 under section 32, Construction, alteration, improvement and major maintenance, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006-2007, to be funded under the terms of resolution 42/211 governing the use and operation of the contingency fund, in particular under the terms of part A, paragraph (b) (ii), of the annex to that resolution.**

United Nations A/60/533

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 158

Observer status for the Hague Conference on Private International Law in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Shermain **Jeremy** (Antigua and Barbuda)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the Hague Conference on Private International Law in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of the Netherlands.

2. At its 37th plenary meeting, on 25 October 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 16th and 19th meetings, on 28 October and 2 November 2005, respectively. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.6/60/SR.16 and 19).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 12 October 2005 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/60/232).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/60/L.9

5. At the 19th meeting, on 2 November, the representative of the Netherlands, on behalf of Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, subsequently joined by China, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Portugal, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro and Sweden, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observer status for

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the Hague Conference on Private International Law in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/60/L.9).

6. At its 19th meeting, on 2 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/60/L.9 without a vote (see para. 7).

III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Observer status for the Hague Conference on Private International Law in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the Hague Conference on Private International Law,

1. *Decides* to invite the Hague Conference on Private International Law to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/60/534

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Agenda item 159

Observer status for the Ibero-American Conference in the General Assembly

Report of the Sixth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Shermain **Jeremy** (Antigua and Barbuda)

I. Introduction

1. The item entitled "Observer status for the Ibero-American Conference in the General Assembly" was included in the agenda of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly at the request of Spain.

2. At its 40th plenary meeting, on 31 October 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include the item in its agenda and to allocate it to the Sixth Committee.

3. The Sixth Committee considered the item at its 19th and 20th meetings, on 2 and 3 November 2005, respectively. The views of the representatives who spoke during the Committee's consideration of the item are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.6/60/SR.19 and 20).

4. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it a letter dated 20 October 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/60/233).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.6/60/L.10

5. At the 20th meeting, on 3 November, the representative of Spain, on behalf of Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), introduced a draft resolution entitled "Observer status for the Ibero-American Conference in the General Assembly" (A/C.6/60/L.10).

6. At its 20th meeting, on 3 November, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.6/60/L.10 without a vote (see para. 7).

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III. Recommendation of the Sixth Committee

7. The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Observer status for the Ibero-American Conference in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Wishing to promote cooperation between the United Nations and the Ibero-American Conference,

1. *Decides* to invite the Ibero-American Conference to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

United Nations A/60/535

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Agenda items 46 and 120

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 1 November 2005 from the President of the General Assembly to the Permanent Representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your note dated 7 October 2005 regarding your request for me to seek the legal opinion of the Office of Legal Affairs on the 2005 World Summit Outcome (A/60/L.1).

I have been informed by the Office of Legal Affairs that as a matter of long-standing policy and practice, the Office does not provide legal advice to individual Member States. Legal advice is provided only if the request emanates from a United Nations organ, in this case the General Assembly.

Moreover, the 2005 World Summit Outcome was adopted without a vote on 16 September by the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly attended by more than 150 Heads of State and Government. It is thus incumbent upon the Member States and the Office of the President of the General Assembly to implement the decisions and commitments contained in the Outcome document and translate them into concrete action.

I am encouraged by the participation of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in the current consultation process. At this important juncture in the work of the General Assembly, your continued cooperation and support as Vice-President is greatly appreciated.

(*Signed*) Jan **Eliasson**

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Sixtieth session
Agenda item 140
Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 and proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Appropriation 2003/04	$641,038,300
Expenditure 2003/04	$636,485,400
Appropriation 2004/05	$954,766,100
Proposal submitted by the Secretary-General for 2005/06[a]	$1,147,530,000
Recommendation of the Advisory Committee for 2005/06[a]	$1,134,737,300

[a] Inclusive of $383,187,800 authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/285 B for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005.

I. Introduction

1. **The recommendations of the Advisory Committee in paragraphs 17, 19, 24, 40, 48 and 55 below would entail a reduction of $12,792,700 in the proposed budget for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 (see A/60/389). The Committee also makes a number of observations and**

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recommendations with regard to the administration and management of the Mission and opportunities for further savings.

2. The documents used by the Advisory Committee in its consideration of the financing of MONUC are listed at the end of the present report.

II. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004

3. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the General Assembly, by its resolutions 57/335 and 58/259 A, appropriated a total amount of $667,266,450 for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, inclusive of $641,038,300 for the maintenance of the Mission, $20,083,850 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $6,144,300 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy. Expenditure for the maintenance of the Mission for the period totalled $636,485,400 gross ($624,371,200 net). The resulting unencumbered balance of $4,552,900 gross represents, in gross terms, 0.7 per cent of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Mission.

4. Key resource variances include savings under facilities and infrastructure and air transportation, which were attributable primarily to the deferral to the next financial period of several airfield renovation projects due to procurement delays, reduced requirements for information technology resulting from the achievement of favourable unit costs under the new systems contract, and savings under other supplies, services and equipment owing to reduced requirements for short- and long-term rental of commercial river barges. Savings were offset in part by cost overruns resulting from the accelerated deployment of troops, increased requirements for mission subsistence allowance and common staff costs for international staff owing to an average vacancy rate that was lower than the rate budgeted for, increased salary and common staff cost requirements under national staff owing to the fact that 70 per cent of national staff were at levels higher than the budgeted level of G-2, step 1, and increased requirements under official travel in connection with the deployment of troops and civilian personnel to the east of the country.

5. The comments of the Advisory Committee on the information in the performance report on individual objects of expenditure can be found, where relevant, in the discussion of the proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 in the paragraphs below.

III. Information on performance for the current period

6. The Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 20 September 2005, a total of $2,849,450,000 had been assessed on Member States in respect of MONUC since its inception in 1999. Payments received as at the same date amounted to $2,613,212,000, leaving an outstanding balance of $236,238,000. As at 26 October 2005, the cash position of the Mission was $251,704,600, and unliquidated obligations as at 3 October 2005 for the period from 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 amounted to $284,446,000.

7. The Advisory Committee was informed that the estimated amount owed in respect of troop-cost reimbursement for the period from 1 January to 31 December

2005 was $127,211,100. With regard to contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment, the Committee was informed that an amount of $42,965,300 had been reimbursed during 2005 and the estimated amount owed for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2005 was $142,419,400, while unliquidated obligations for the period up to 31 October 2005 totalled $90,057,700. In respect of death and disability compensation, $1,655,000 had been paid as at 31 August 2005 for 27 claims, and 13 claims were pending.

8. The Advisory Committee was informed that, as at 30 September 2005, the incumbency for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 was as follows:

	Authorized[a]	*Encumbered*	*Vacancy delayed deployment rate (percentage)*
Military observers	780	715	5.9
Military contingent personnel	15 814	15 007	5.1
Civilian police	391	239	38.9
Formed police units	625	—	100
International staff	975	732	24.9
National staff	1 355	1 266	6.6
United Nations Volunteers	491	448	8.8

[a] Representing the highest authorized strength for the period.

9. The Advisory Committee was provided with expenditure data as at 3 October 2005 (see annex I) for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005 covered by commitment authority authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/285 B (see para. 15 below). Expenditure for the period amounted to $262,668,400 gross ($258,619,600 net) against a commitment authority of $383,187,800 gross ($377,071,000 net).

IV. Proposed budget for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

A. Mandate and planned results

10. By its resolution 1565 (2004) of 1 October 2004, the Security Council expanded the mandate of MONUC and authorized an increase of the Mission's strength by 5,900 personnel, including up to 341 civilian police personnel, as well as the deployment of appropriate civilian personnel, appropriate and proportionate air mobility assets and other force enablers. By its resolution 1592 (2005) of 30 March 2005, the Security Council extended the mandate of MONUC, as contained in its resolution 1565 (2004), until 1 October 2005. By its resolution 1621 (2005) of 6 September 2005, the Council authorized a further increase in the strength of the Mission by 841 personnel, including up to five formed police units of 125 officers each and the additional police personnel. The Council also authorized the Mission to provide additional support to the Independent Electoral Commission

for the transport of electoral materials. The mandate of the Mission was further extended to 31 October 2005 by resolution 1628 (2005) of 30 September 2005.

11. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1565 (2004), the military and logistical concepts of operations for MONUC were adjusted, with force deployment concentrated in the east of the country. The reconfigured military force comprises an Eastern Division led by a Divisional Commander operating from the divisional headquarters in Kisangani and a Western Brigade commanded from force headquarters in Kinshasa. In 2005/06, support facilities and administrative and technical services for the substantive, military and civilian police personnel will be provided from Mission headquarters, Kisangani divisional headquarters, 6 regional offices and 30 major field locations, including logistics bases in Bunia, Entebbe (Uganda), Kinshasa and Kigoma (United Republic of Tanzania) (see A/60/389, paras. 9-10).

12. As noted in paragraph 24 of the proposed budget, the present concept of logistical support for the electoral process would require the Mission to distribute and subsequently collect electoral materials and equipment, with an estimated volume of 2,600 tons, from Kinshasa to 4 secondary distribution hubs where airport facilities can accommodate heavy cargo aircraft, and from there to 21 tertiary hubs for onward transportation by air and surface to 166 electoral distribution centres, covering 145 territories and 21 major cities of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

13. The Advisory Committee was informed that voter registration, which began on 20 June and was scheduled to end on 25 September 2005 nationwide, had been extended to the end of October. The Committee notes, therefore, that the estimates relating to election requirements must be seen against the backdrop of a condensed election time line, as the elections are to be held no later than June 2006, as stipulated in the Global and All-Inclusive Agreement on the Transition in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, signed by the Congolese parties on 17 December 2002.

14. **The Advisory Committee notes the Secretariat's efforts to make the budget document clearer and more concise. The Committee welcomes in particular the summary of follow-up action contained in section V of the report and notes the attention that has been given to the Committee's comments and recommendations in its report of 11 March 2005 (A/59/735). Such information should continue to be provided in future budget submissions. That being said, the Committee was assured that the results-based format would continue to be improved, with particular attention to indicators of achievement.**

B. Resource requirements

15. By its resolution 59/285 B, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee (see A/59/736/Add.16), authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount not exceeding $383,187,800 for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005. The proposed budget for MONUC for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 as contained in document A/60/389 incorporates the amount authorized in resolution 59/285 B.

16. The proposed budget for MONUC for 2005/06 amounts to $1,147,530,000 (exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $3,203,000), representing an increase of $192,763,900 over the amount of $954,766,100 apportioned for the 2004/05 period. The budget provides for the deployment of 15,814 military contingent personnel, 760 military observers, 625 formed police personnel, 391 civilian police officers, 1,179 international staff, 2,225 national staff and 702 United Nations Volunteers, inclusive of 507 staff (73 international, 274 national and 160 United Nations Volunteers) to be hired for a six-month period in support of the elections and 14 temporary positions in the Conduct and Discipline Unit (9 international and 5 national).

17. Upon enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that there had already been some delays in the deployment schedule of military and civilian personnel that was planned at the time of budget preparation. **The Committee is of the opinion that these delays should be taken into account in the budget estimates.** Accordingly, the Committee was provided with a new deployment schedule (see annex II). The Committee also requested a corresponding revision of related costs in view of the new schedule for deployment (see annex III). The recommendations of the Committee related to the revisions are reflected in paragraphs 19, 24, 40, 48 and 55 below.

I. Military and police personnel

Category	Authorized 2004/05	Authorized proposed 2005/06
Military observers	760	760
Military contingent personnel	15,714	15,814
Civilian police	268	391
Formed police units	—	625

18. The proposed budget provides for the deployment of 100 additional military contingent personnel, 123 additional civilian police personnel and 625 formed police personnel. The revised estimate for military and police personnel costs provided to the Advisory Committee on the basis of the revised deployment schedule (see para. 17 above and annexes II and III below) of $444,821,300 reflects an increase of $61,001,100, or 15.9 per cent, over the apportionment for 2004/05. The increase is attributable to requirements in respect of the full deployment of 15,814 contingent personnel by 30 June 2006 and the increase by 123 in the authorized strength of civilian police personnel with full deployment by 31 December 2005, as well as the full deployment by 31 December 2005 of the five authorized formed police units comprising 625 personnel. These are offset in part by reduced requirements for travel of military observers on emplacement, rotation and repatriation. The estimates for military observers and civilian police are based on actual strength and reflect the application of delayed deployment factors of 5 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, to the computation of mission subsistence allowance costs for additional personnel.

19. **On the basis of the revised requirements indicated in paragraph 17 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the estimate for military and police personnel costs for 2005/06 shown in the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/389) be reduced from $451,380,500 to 444,821,300. In addition, if the new**

deployment schedule is not adhered to, further savings would be expected and should be reported in the performance report.

20. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 21 of the proposed budget that the structure of the Western Brigade and newly deployed Eastern Brigades does not contain any integral support elements. In the same paragraph, it is stated that the optimal military organization of a brigade-sized contingent provides for an integral second-line support battalion of approximately 700 to 800 personnel with associated equipment. Further, in the divisional scenario there would be a third-line transport battalion to reinforce the second-line support element, which is not provided for in the structure of the Eastern Division. As a result, while the brigades are operationally self-sustained, they rely entirely on the civilian component of MONUC for support from their rear logistics installations and assistance in providing support to their operational company-sized elements deployed to remote locations. The Committee notes the explanation given in paragraph 21 of the proposed budget that the deployment of the brigades in the east of the country requires a significant increase in supply-related logistics activities, communications and field engineering support, as well as increased capacity for the maintenance of company deployment locations at extended distances, all of which are beyond the self-sustainment capabilities of a contingent.

21. As can be seen from paragraph 20 above, standard practice is for military contingents to provide for their own logistic and support capacities. The arrangements proposed for MONUC represent a shift from that practice. **The Advisory Committee is of the opinion that the shift of these functions from the military to the civilian component raises wide-ranging policy issues. Among these are the need to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of such measures and to analyse their impact, if any, on effective operational troop strength and the military chain of command. It is also necessary to analyse the capacity of the civilian component to carry out additional tasks, given persistent high vacancy rates. In the opinion of the Committee, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should carry out a study of this matter for submission to the relevant bodies.**

22. In previous reports on the financing of MONUC, the Advisory Committee had requested that a cost/benefit analysis be prepared on the issue of contractor delivery of rations by air and recommended that, pending completion of the analysis the Mission continue to deliver rations using United Nations air assets (see A/58/759, paras. 72-74, A/58/759/Add.10, paras. 19-22, and A/59/735, para. 17). In response to the Committee's recommendations, the possibility of an alternate mode of rations delivery was explored which would involve the establishment and operation of four regional rations warehouses, with the contractor transporting rations to the regional warehouses by road from Entebbe, Uganda (see A/60/389, sect. V). The Committee was informed that a cost/benefit analysis had been undertaken, which indicated that the start-up costs for the regional warehouse concept would amount to $741,327. Savings in the first year are projected at $5.8 million and in the second year, $7.7 million. Accordingly, the concept was approved and the rations contract amended. The four warehouses became operational on 4 June 2005, and the contractor has assumed all associated risks and transportation burden for 79 per cent of MONUC rations requirements. The balance would continue to be supported by MONUC aviation for delivery of rations from Kinshasa and Kigoma, as no changes were made to arrangements for locations that are not accessible by surface transportation.

23. The Advisory Committee was informed that the advantages of the new mode of delivery for rations were manifold. Aside from cost savings, the concurrent receipt and inspection of food by the military contingents facilitates the immediate resolution of disputes concerning quality or quantity of delivered rations. In addition, the system is sustainable, even in the case of disruptions in the delivery routes, as reserves and operational stocks are in place to bridge requirements during a period of disruption. Furthermore, access by the contractor to local fresh-food markets has improved the quality of food and contributes to the development of the local economy. **The Committee notes these developments and trusts that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will look into the possibility of applying this mode of delivery in other missions of a similar size, where feasible.**

2. Civilian personnel

Category	*Approved 2004/05*[a]	*Proposed 2005/06*[a]
International staff	975	1 179
National staff[b]	1 355	2 225
United Nations Volunteers	491	702

[a] Representing the highest level of authorized/proposed strength.
[b] Including national officers and national General Service personnel.

24. The Secretary-General proposes an increase in civilian personnel by 1,285 over the level approved for 2004/05 — 204 additional international staff, 870 additional national staff and 211 additional United Nations Volunteers. This is inclusive of 507 staff (73 international, 274 national and 160 United Nations Volunteers) to be hired for a six-month period in support of the elections. The additional staff are requested to support both the elections and the increase in troop strength as authorized by the Security Council (see para. 10 above). The estimated cost for civilian personnel, as shown in document A/60/389, amounts to $185,274,300 and reflects the application of vacancy factors of 25 per cent for international staff and an average 10 per cent for national staff, as well as an average of 10 per cent delayed deployment factor for United Nations Volunteers. Upon enquiry, the Committee was provided with a revised deployment schedule and revised requirements (see para. 17 above and annexes II and III below). **Revised requirements for civilian personnel amount to $182,421,700, a decrease of $2,852,600 in comparison with the original cost estimates submitted in document A/60/389, and an increase of $33,185,500 over the apportionment for 2004/05.**

25. The Advisory Committee notes, as indicated in section V of the proposed budget, that a comprehensive review of the Mission's organizational structure, as requested by the Committee, is being undertaken by independent consultants and, further, that the timing of the preparation of the budget had made it impossible to include the results of the review in the proposed budget for 2005/2006. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that, in fact, the consulting firm had just been contracted and was about to begin its work as of the middle of October 2005. An amount of $125,000 has been included in the proposed budget to cover the cost of the consultancy (see A/60/389, para. 59). The Committee was provided, upon

request, with the terms of reference of the review, which was expected to be completed by the end of November 2005. **The Committee queries why the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit did not take lead roles in the review. Among other things, this might have facilitated quicker completion and application of the findings to this and other missions. Full account should be taken of in-house capacity and expertise when considering future management reviews of peacekeeping operations.**

26. **The Advisory Committee is disappointed at the slow pace of implementation of its recommendation for a comprehensive review of the Mission's organizational structure, particularly since it renders a detailed examination of the proposed staffing of the Mission for 2005/06 of limited value because these proposals may well be altered in the light of the findings of the review. The Committee had expected that the findings of the comprehensive review would take into account its previous comments and observations on the structure of MONUC and would be linked to the proposed budget. It recalls, in this connection, that in response to a request by the Committee in April 2004 (see A/58/759/Add.10, para. 37) and General Assembly resolution 59/285 A, the Secretariat had announced its intention to undertake a thorough review of MONUC, its structure and requirements and to reflect the results in a comprehensive and well-justified proposal for the period 2005/06 (see A/59/736/Add.16, para. 6).**

27. **In the light of these considerations, the Advisory Committee will defer detailed recommendations on posts to its consideration of the proposed budget for 2006/07, which should incorporate the findings of the comprehensive review. In accordance with the budgeting cycle for peacekeeping operations, the proposed budget for MONUC for 2006/07 will be issued between February and April 2006; this will give the Mission time to apply the results of the study.**

28. **In the meantime, the Advisory Committee recommends that the Mission continue to hire the personnel it deems essential on temporary contracts of up to one year, without prejudice to any decision the General Assembly may take on the establishment of posts following its consideration of the proposed budget for 2006/07 and subject to the capacity of the Mission to cover the cost of such contracts from within currently approved resources, should the establishment of the posts not be approved by the General Assembly. Related expenditure should be reported in the performance report.**

29. As indicated in the nineteenth report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on MONUC, the Mission continues to experience a very high rate of attrition and difficulties in recruiting qualified personnel, leading to staff shortages which constrain the Mission's capacity to carry out its mandated activities (see S/2005/603, para. 65). The Advisory Committee was informed that the Mission has had a particularly hard time recruiting international staff (see para. 8 above) in part because it has had to compete with other Missions for francophone staff. The Mission is taking steps to remedy the situation through the increased use of interpreters for non-francophone staff and through greater use of national staff where possible.

30. The Advisory Committee notes that the Mission has made a concerted effort to implement the Committee's recommendation that, wherever feasible and cost-effective, national General Service staff and national officers should be hired to

carry out required functions, especially in the support component. **It is the Committee's view that this will contribute to capacity-building and transfer of knowledge to the local population, as well as increase the feeling of ownership by the local population of activities currently carried out by MONUC.** As noted in section V of the proposed budget, national personnel, excluding United Nations Volunteers, comprise 65 per cent of all proposed posts and positions of the Mission for 2005/06. The staffing establishment of the Division of Administration, excluding the Security and Safety Section and United Nations Volunteers, provides for 70 per cent national personnel. With regard to positions relating to support for elections, 79 per cent, excluding United Nations Volunteers, would be filled by national personnel.

31. The Advisory Committee was surprised that for the 2003/04 period 70 per cent of national staff were at higher grade levels than the budgeted level of G-2, step 1, resulting in increased requirements under this item amounting to $1,712,900 (see A/59/657, para. 11). Upon enquiry as to the reasons for this, the Committee was informed that the budgeted level reflected an effort on the part of the Secretariat to provide more realistic estimates and that the provisions for national staff in 2004/05 and 2005/06 took into account the actual distribution of staff by grade level during 2002/03 and 2004/05. **The Committee trusts that the performance report on the budget for 2004/05 will bear out the corrective action taken and that better planning will prevail in future.**

32. The Advisory Committee points out that it is not clear in every case how the additional personnel requested relate to the mandate of the Mission as expanded by the Security Council in its resolution 1621 (2005). **Moreover, it appears to the Committee that insufficient consideration has been given to the possibility of redeploying existing staff to cover the surge of activities during the electoral phase, particularly in the area of public information. The Committee believes this possibility may prove especially important in view of the recruitment delays and high vacancy rates experienced by the Mission.**

33. Twelve additional posts (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 1 General Service (Other level) and 4 National Officers) are proposed for 2005/06 for the establishment of a Joint Mission Analysis Cell (JMAC). As noted in paragraph 12 of the proposed budget, JMAC is to be an integrated civilian/military management mechanism for conducting threat and risk analysis and security assessment in the mission area, with particular emphasis on low-intensity conflict prevention and crisis management. The Advisory Committee was informed that a paper on the JMAC concept was being prepared for submission to the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations in the near future. **The Committee urges the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to complete the paper as a matter of urgency so that it can be taken into account in the preparation of proposed peacekeeping budgets for 2006/07. In the view of the Advisory Committee, it will be difficult to assess staffing needs for JMAC until its role is better defined, in particular as it relates to that of the Department of Safety and Security, the Security and Safety Section of the Mission and substantive offices of the Mission such as the Political Affairs Division.**

34. The Advisory Committee notes that, under the support component, the conversion of 395 interpreter/translator individual contractor positions to national General Service posts is proposed. It is indicated in the budget document that the

functions performed by the incumbents are of a continuing full-time core nature and that the conversion would enable the Mission to extend staff benefits to these personnel (see A/60/389, para. 31). **Under the circumstances, the Committee questions why this request is associated with the expansion of the Mission. It seems likely to the Committee that the need for interpreters and translators will diminish following the elections and, furthermore, that the Mission will need to be reconfigured once elections are over. These considerations should be taken into account when preparing the MONUC estimates for 2006/07, which will be based on the results of the comprehensive review. In the meantime, the planned conversions should not go forward.**

35. In a general matter relating to the planned deployment of personnel in support of the elections, the Advisory Committee recalls that, in its report on the revised budget of MONUC for 2004/05, it had expressed the opinion that the Mission should take a phased approach towards electoral assistance (A/59/735, para. 33). The Committee notes, however, from the supplementary information provided to it, that the full deployment of 507 additional personnel in support of the elections is planned for 30 November 2005, with the number going down to 210 for the final two months of the financial period. **This plan does not, in the Committee's view, constitute a "phased" deployment. Surely, election-related activities will build to a peak and then taper off. The Committee believes that the Mission would be better served by hiring such personnel in stages as the need arises rather than all at once, using personnel already on board flexibly to cover any deficiencies in staffing for the election period.**

36. The Advisory Committee notes, as indicated in paragraph 16 of the proposed budget, that the Electoral Assistance Division has established 15 field offices. In preparation for the elections, the Division expects to establish an additional six. A total of 52 additional personnel are proposed, 15 of which would be posts (5 international and 3 national staff for Mission headquarters and 7 international staff for the field offices), with the remaining 37 to be filled as temporary positions. The Committee enquired as to the reason for the request for posts for 15 of the proposed additional personnel of the Division rather than positions. After its hearings on MONUC were completed, the Committee was informed that the distribution of tasks and responsibilities within the Division had been reviewed and it had been determined that all the proposed additional posts could be filled on a temporary basis for the electoral period. **In the view of the Committee, all personnel hired for activities directly related to the elections should be on temporary positions.**

37. The proposed budget provides for a total of 177 additional temporary positions (28 international, 120 national and 29 United Nations Volunteers) in the Office of Public Information to provide support for the elections. The bulk of the positions (161) are for Radio Okapi, a national network that is a partnership between MONUC and Fondation Hirondelle. The Committee was informed that Radio Okapi currently broadcasts from 9 different locations and regularly carries news reports produced at 13 locations. In support of the election process, Radio Okapi would expand its presence to 30 locations. Election-related activities would include production and broadcast of sensitization and civic education messages, general electoral news, coverage of MONUC and Independent Electoral Commission activities, information-gathering throughout the 29 electoral districts and countrywide distribution of wind-up radios, among other things. As indicated in

paragraph 14 of the proposed budget, 27 of the new positions would be established at Mission headquarters and 134 at field locations.

38. **The Advisory Committee recognizes the importance of public information activities to voter sensitization and Mission public relations during the electoral process, particularly in the field. Nevertheless, the Committee points out that the Office of Public Information has a total of 226 personnel approved for 2004/05. In the opinion of the Committee, consideration should be given to meeting public information needs, including in the post-election phase, at least in part through redeployment of current capacity.**

3. Operational costs

Apportionment 2004/05	*Proposed 2005/06*
$421 709 700	$510 875 200

39. The estimated operational requirements for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 as shown in the report of the Secretary-General (A/60/389) represent an increase of $89,165,500, or 21.1 per cent, over the apportionment for 2004/05. Major factors contributing to the variance include the deployment of 15 additional commercially contracted aircraft; the increase in the price of fuel; increased requirements under facilities and infrastructure relating to self-sustainment of the full strength of 15,814 military contingent personnel and the additional five formed police units, as well as the establishment of offices in the east of the country and expansion of the logistical support base in Entebbe; and increased requirements under general temporary assistance in respect of the establishment of 347 temporary staff positions in support of the electoral process for a six-month period and 14 staff positions for the Conduct and Discipline Unit. The increases are offset in part by reduced requirements under ground transportation, communications and information technology owing to the procurement of vehicles and equipment during the 2004/05 period.

40. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with a revised deployment schedule for military and civilian personnel (see para. 17 above and annex II below). **On the basis of the revised deployment schedule, the estimate for operational costs has been reduced from $510,875,200 to $507,494,300 (see annex III below). This reduction relates to air transportation costs (see para. 48 below).**

Official travel

41. The Advisory Committee notes that the performance report for 2003/04 shows an overexpenditure of $1,318,700 under official travel (see A/59/657, para. 14). Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the total figure for unplanned official travel in 2003/04 amounted to $2,267,600, including $164,300 for travel outside the Mission area, $1,604,000 within the Mission area and $499,300 for Headquarters travel. Such travel was undertaken (a) to conduct predeployment and reconnaissance missions in connection with the deployment of additional contingents to the Ituri region; (b) to escort the remains of deceased personnel, accompany sick personnel and repatriate personnel on compassionate grounds; (c) to investigate civilian staff in connection with sexual exploitation and abuse cases, as

well as the circumstances surrounding the death of military observers; (d) to negotiate and conclude airfield service and medical service contracts; (e) to attend the meeting of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group; and (f) to establish new locations to support the additional authorized military personnel in the Mission area. **The Committee considers the amount of the overexpenditure significant; it requests the Mission to monitor travel expenditure more carefully with a view to maintaining greater budget discipline in future periods.**

42. In a related matter, the Advisory Committee recalls that in its report on the revised budget for MONUC for the biennium 2004/05 it stated that it appeared that the Director of Administration, though he had been delegated authority for the management of the Mission's financial resources, had no control over unforeseen travel by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to the Mission (A/59/735, para. 45). The Committee notes from the supplementary information provided to it that Headquarters travel charged to MONUC rather than to the support account in 2005/06 amounts to $842,207. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that as of the 2006/07 financial period Headquarters travel would be reflected in the budget for the support account.

43. Estimated requirements for official travel for 2005/06 amount to $5,884,400, an increase of $974,300 over the apportionment for 2004/05. Of the total amount, $4,910,200 relates to non-training travel and $974,200 has been requested for training-related travel. The latter represents a more than fourfold increase over the 2004/05 apportionment. **The Advisory Committee has called for the rationalization of training-related travel costs by peacekeeping operations through, among other things, increased reliance on in-house training in the region or the use of communications and information technology, whenever possible. As to non-training-related travel of Mission personnel, the Committee encourages the combination of trips in order to increase efficiency and reduce costs to the greatest extent possible. Moreover, the Committee expects that the number of staff travelling will be limited to those essential for the specific purpose intended. The Committee views travel as an area in which MONUC could achieve savings. Any such savings should be reported in the performance report.**

Facilities and infrastructure

44. The Advisory Committee notes that the performance report for the 2003/04 period shows a variance of $13,618,500 under facilities and infrastructure, due largely to reduced requirements relating to the deferral to the next financial period of several airfield renovation projects. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the reasons for the delays included:

(a) The incorporation by the Mission of significant changes in the scope of work for aerodrome engineering and communication, navigation and surveillance projects;

(b) The cancellation in July 2005 of a contract for Kalemi airfield rehabilitation owing to failure of the contractor to mobilize for over a year;

(c) The reprioritization of work at Bukavu airfield by the Mission until late 2003. The tender process was initiated in March 2004 and the contract signed in April 2005. Work commenced in September 2005;

(d) The non-compliance and high pricing of bids received for Bunia and Goma, necessitating a re-bidding exercise. Work is expected to begin in December 2005.

While some of the above constitute circumstances beyond the control of the Mission, others, such as those involving reprioritization and changes in the scope of work, could have been avoided through better planning.

45. Estimated requirements for facilities and infrastructure for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 amount to $103,558,000. The Advisory Committee notes from the supplementary information provided to it that the estimates for 2005/06 include a decrease of $10,793,200 under acquisition of miscellaneous facilities and infrastructure relating mainly to the completion of the Bunia and Bukavu runways, as well as the Goma taxiway, commenced in the prior period. Upon request, the Committee was provided with a schedule of implementation of airfield implementation projects, most of which are to be concluded by the end of the 2005/06 financial period. **The Committee trusts that the remaining runway rehabilitation projects will now proceed as planned and therefore expects that requirements under facilities and infrastructure will be considerably lower in the next budget submission.**

Air transportation

46. The Advisory Committee notes from the supplementary information provided to it that requirements for aircrew subsistence allowance during the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 were lower than budgeted by $1,462,400. Savings were attributable to the revision of air service contracts in order to specify the main base of operations for each aircraft, with consequential reductions in the number of flights and days spent away from the main operation bases. **The Committee welcomes this development and recommends that consideration be given to applying this arrangement to other missions of a similar size.**

47. For 2005/06, estimated requirements for air transportation as shown in the proposed budget (A/60/389) amount to $288,637,600 and provide for the deployment of an additional 15 commercially contracted aircraft (1 fixed-wing and 14 helicopters) for a total of 92 aircraft (30 fixed-wing and 62 helicopters). As noted in paragraph 64 of the proposed budget, the configuration of the aircraft fleet takes into account requirements arising from the deployment of additional military contingents and formed police units in the east of the country, the deployment of quick-reaction forces to the six forward operations bases in Katanga province to provide security during elections and support for the Independent Electoral Commission in the transportation of electoral materials.

48. The Advisory Committee requested a revision of the resources provided for air transportation in the budget document for 2005/06 taking into account the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel as noted in paragraph 17 above (see annexes II and III below). The Committee was informed that estimated requirements could be reduced by $3,380,900. **The Committee therefore recommends that the resource requirements for air transportation for 2005/06 be reduced to $285,256,700. The Committee points out that MONUC has some history of underutilization of budgeted air transportation resources. Furthermore, if the election timetable is delayed, the utilization of air assets could be affected. Any savings realized under this item should be reflected in the performance report.**

49. The Advisory Committee was informed that the Mission continues to use the same contractor for the provision of airfield services. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that the amount of $4,871,270 related to increases in the compensation package for the contractor's international staff, being reviewed at the time of the Committee's consideration of the revised budget for 2004/05, remains under dispute (see A/59/735, para. 48).

Quick-impact projects

50. A provision of $1,000,000 is included in the proposed budget for 2005/06 for quick-impact projects. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with the following list of 89 projects to be undertaken:

Quick-impact projects, 2005/06

Type	Estimated number of projects	Estimated cost (Thousands of United States dollars)
Support for newly unified political and military institutions	8	80.4
Support for victims of sexual violence	7	75.0
Support for peacebuilding efforts and conflict resolution	3	45.0
Support for promotion of human rights	4	49.6
Rehabilitation of public infrastructure	11	137.8
Improvement of educational facilities	13	063.4
Improvement of health facilities	15	097.0
Assistance to vulnerable groups	4	27.9
Economic activities	3	24.4
Income-generating activities	3	32.1
Demining activities	1	04.6
Protection of the environment	5	36.8
Support for agriculture	5	50.0
Water supply	7	56.0
Total	**89**	**1 000.0**

The Committee notes that a number of these projects appear to be in the humanitarian area. **The Committee cautions that care must be taken to ensure that such projects conform to the original concept for this type of activity and are in harmony with the activities of other development or humanitarian assistance entities in the Mission area. The Committee will follow up on this matter when it considers the proposed budget for MONUC for 2006/07.**

C. Other matters

1. Offices outside the Mission area

51. As noted in paragraph 22 of the proposed budget, the Mission is establishing a regional logistics base in Entebbe, Uganda, to provide support to the Eastern

Brigades. Entebbe has one of the largest airports in Africa and is accessible overland from a large-capacity seaport in Dar es Salaam. It is also considered the most suitable transit site for troop rotations and delivery of major equipment, including from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy. The Advisory Committee was also informed that a regional procurement office was being established in Entebbe. The Committee was informed that this would permit the Mission to procure and store supplies from the east rather than the west and thus would greatly decrease air transportation costs. **The Committee requests that information on expected savings be detailed in the proposed budget for 2006/07.**

52. Upon request, the Advisory Committee was provided with schedules showing the distribution of staff by organizational unit in MONUC offices in Bujumbura, Burundi; Kigali, Rwanda; Pretoria; Kampala; and the logistics base in Entebbe, Uganda. **The Committee requests that in future budget documents staffing and other resources for these offices be reflected accurately and transparently. A clear link should be made between each office outside the Mission area and the mandate of the Mission.**

2. Inter-agency coordination

53. The Advisory Committee was informed that regular coordination meetings were held between MONUC and the various agencies, funds and programmes in the Mission area, although, as a practical matter, coordination had often proved difficult because of the different approaches taken by MONUC and the agencies. The Committee was further informed that there was a general recognition on the part of the agencies, funds and programmes, as well as non-governmental organizations, that MONUC helps them gain access to areas they would not otherwise be able to reach. **The Committee recommends that the Mission do its best to encourage the agencies, funds and programmes to come to agreement on a work plan, utilizing best practices which have been developed, and to implement such plan as may be arrived at in a coordinated manner.**

V. Conclusion

54. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MONUC for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 is indicated in paragraph 23 of the performance report (A/59/657). **The Advisory Committee recommends that the unencumbered balance of $4,552,900, as well as the income and adjustments in the amount of $28,284,000, be credited to Member States in a manner to be determined by the Assembly.**

55. The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MONUC for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 is indicated in paragraph 72 of the proposed budget (A/60/389). **Taking into account its recommendations in paragraphs 17, 19, 24, 40 and 48 above, the Advisory Committee recommends that the estimated budget requirement of $1,147,530,000 be reduced by $12,792,700. Accordingly, the Committee recommends that the Assembly appropriate an amount of $1,134,737,300 for the maintenance of MONUC for the 12-month period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of the amount of $383,187,800 previously authorized by**

the Assembly under the terms of its resolution 59/285 B for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005.

58. On 28 October 2005, subsequent to the Advisory Committee's hearings on the proposed budget for MONUC for 2005/06, the Security Council adopted resolution 1635 (2005), by which it extended the mandate of the Mission until 30 September 2006 and authorized an increase of 300 personnel in the military strength of MONUC to allow for the deployment of an infantry battalion in Katanga, with enabling assets including its own air mobility and appropriate medical support, to provide additional security within its area of operations during the electoral period. **If additional resources are required as a result of the increase in troop strength, a request for commitment authority will be submitted to the Advisory Committee.**

Documentation

- Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 (A/59/657)
- Proposed budget for the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 (A/60/384)
- Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed budget of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (A/59/735 and A/59/736/Add.16)
- General Assembly resolution 59/285 B on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Nineteenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (S/2005/603)
- Security Council resolutions 1565 (2004), 1592 (2005), 1621 (2005) and 1628 (2005)

Annex I

Expenditure for the period from 1 July to 31 October 2005 as at 3 October 2005

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	1 July to 31 October 2005 commitment authority	Unliquidated obligations	Disbursements	Expenditure	Balance
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	13 170.7	798.9	9 799.6	10 533.5	2 637.2
Military contingents	121 790.2	107 943.8	13 961.5	121 905.3	(115.1)
Civilian police	3 780.0	312.3	3 040.4	3 352.7	427.3
Formed police units	--	--	3.5	3.5	(3.5)
Subtotal	**138 740.9**	**109 023.0**	**26 772.0**	**135 795.0**	**2 945.9**
Civilian personnel					
International staff	41 429.6	1 383.0	23 268.5	24 652.1	16 777.5
National staff	6 011.2	--	3 540.9	3 540.9	2 470.3
United Nations Volunteers	9 568.4	54.2	5 557.3	5 611.5	3 956.9
Subtotal	**57 009.2**	**1 437.8**	**32 366.7**	**33 804.5**	**23 204.7**
Operational costs					
General temporary assistance	3 130.3	—	291.9	291.9	2 838.4
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	—	—	—	—	—
Official travel	2 190.0	234.3	750.0	984.3	1 205.7
Facilities and infrastructure	47 745.0	15 314.4	4 068.8	19 383.2	28 361.8
Ground transportation	12 841.9	6 090.5	487.3	6 577.8	6 264.1
Air transportation	91 466.1	35 398.3	15 412.0	50 810.3	40 655.8
Naval transportation	1 189.8	744.0	—	744.0	445.8
Communications	11 880.1	2 066.3	691.0	2 757.3	9 122.8
Information technology	3 050.3	817.1	116.8	933.9	2 116.4
Medical	3 501.7	2 220.2	14.8	2 235.0	1 266.7
Special equipment	1 984.9	6 393.2	—	6 393.2	(4 408.3)
Other supplies, services and equipment	8 187.6	1 134.8	600.0	1 734.8	6 422.8
Quick-impact projects	300.0	223.5	(0.3)	223.2	76.8
Subtotal	**187 437.7**	**70 636.6**	**22 432.3**	**93 068.9**	**94 368.8**
Gross requirements	**383 187.8**	**181 097.4**	**81 571.0**	**262 668.4**	**120 519.4**
Staff assessment income	6 116.8	—	4 048.8	4 048.8	2 068.0
Net requirements	**377 071.0**	**181 097.4**	**77 522.2**	**258 619.6**	**118 451.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	1 068.0	—	—	—	1 068.0
Total requirements	**384 255.8**	**181 097.4**	**81 571.0**	**262 668.4**	**121 587.4**

Annex II

Summary of planned deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

Personnel category	Authorized staff level	31 July	31 August	30 September	31 October	30 November	31 December	31 January	28 February	31 March	30 April	31 May	30 June
Military personnel													
Military observers	760	717	709	710	720	720	760	760	760	760	760	760	760
Military contingents	15 614	15 480	15 480	15 067	15 230	15 295	15 407	15 520	15 720	15 720	15 720	15 720	15 914
Infantry													
Liaison officers													
Other staff officers													
Subtotal		**15 480**	**15 480**	**15 067**	**15 230**	**15 295**	**15 407**	**15 520**	**15 720**	**15 720**	**15 720**	**15 720**	**15 914**
Total, military personnel		**16 197**	**16 184**	**15 777**	**15 950**	**16 030**	**16 167**	**16 280**	**16 480**	**16 480**	**16 480**	**16 480**	**16 674**
Police personnel													
Civilian police	521	215	215	259	500	500	591	591	591	591	591	591	591
Formed police units						125	325	420	420	420	420	420	420
Total, police personnel		**215**	**215**	**259**	**500**	**125**	**1 016**	**1 016**	**1 016**	**1 016**	**1 016**	**1 016**	**1 016**
Civilian personnel													
International staff													
Under-Secretary-General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Secretary-General	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
D-2	6	5	4	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
D-1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
P-5	60	52	58	58	58	58	60	62	64	67	67	67	67
P-4	109	79	81	81	83	88	92	96	101	103	106	107	107
P-3	230	158	152	165	167	177	184	202	217	227	242	241	241
P-2/P-1	80	43	30	38	96	87	73	79	94	89	82	73	73
Subtotal	**503**	**333**	**324**	**329**	**357**	**365**	**416**	**444**	**471**	**491**	**514**	**492**	**493**
Field Service	313	269	276	274	320	357	372	382	392	405	410	409	421
General Service (Principal level)	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
General Service (Other level)	101	130	131	135	142	157	168	173	175	179	84	186	197
Security Service													
Subtotal	**500**	**630**	**409**	**612**	**473**	**527**	**541**	**567**	**570**	**587**	**597**	**597**	**617**
Total, international staff	**970**	**763**	**733**	**732**	**810**	**922**	**957**	**1 011**	**1 041**	**1 078**	**1 113**	**1 089**	**1 110**
National staff													
Local staff	1 330	1 284	1 290	1 290	1 758	2 081	2 101	2 131	2 166	2 166	2 166	1 967	1 967
National officers	25	16	15	15	18	33	58	61	49	48	51	40	82
Total, national staff	**1 355**	**1 300**	**1 282**	**1 305**	**1 776**	**2 114**	**2 159**	**2 172**	**2 215**	**2 213**	**2 216**	**2 007**	**2 049**
United Nations Volunteers	601	621	647	640	479	580	675	680	695	700	722	634	634
Total, civilian personnel	**2 921**	**2 683**	**2 662**	**2 677**	**3 065**	**3 616**	**3 791**	**3 863**	**3 951**	**3 991**	**4 051**	**3 730**	**3 793**

[1] Based on the phased deployment of additional civilian personnel in support of the Mission's expansion for the full budget period and downsizing of component personnel in support of elections during the final three months.

Annex III

Summary of financial resources for the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 (revised)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004 Expenditure (1)	1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005 Revised cost estimates (2)	1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 Original cost estimates (3)	1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 Revised cost estimates (4)	1 July [illegible] to 30 June 2006 Difference in estimates (5)=(3)-(4)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	41 709.8	41 580.8	40 737.6	40 695.2	42.4
Military contingents	215 408.7	332 976.9	376 132.8	371 785.5	4 347.3
Civilian police	6 036.2	9 302.6	18 449.2	17 625.6	823.6
Formed police units	—	—	16 060.9	14 715.0	1 345.9
Subtotal	**262 734.7**	**383 820.2**	**451 380.5**	**444 821.3**	**6 559.2**
Civilian personnel					
International staff[1]	90 972.2	115 538.8	137 485.2	134 858.8	2 626.4
National staff[2]	9 892.8	15 657.2	22 956.3	22 730.1	226.2
United Nations Volunteers[3]	11 697.7	18 040.2	24 832.8	24 832.8	—
Subtotal	**112 562.7**	**149 236.2**	**185 274.3**	**182 421.7**	**2 852.6**
Operational costs					
General temporary assistance	50.5	—	6 153.8	6 153.8	—
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	160.4	51.9	196.1	196.1	—
Official travel	5 261.4	4 910.1	5 884.4	5 884.4	—
Facilities and infrastructure	89 123.3	91 804.7	103 558.0	103 558.0	—
Ground transportation	7 658.1	33 140.0	26 835.4	26 835.4	—
Air transportation	149 517.5	194 901.7	288 637.6	285 256.7	3 380.9
Naval transportation	3 089.0	3 772.6	2 570.4	2 570.4	—
Communications	17 261.0	47 261.4	14 068.8	14 068.8	—
Information technology	9 328.1	13 996.8	8 178.8	8 178.8	—
Medical	5 550.7	7 686.7	10 388.0	10 388.0	—
Special equipment	4 321.9	5 619.0	6 809.1	6 809.1	—
Other supplies, services and equipment	12 906.1	17 564.8	16 594.8	16 594.8	—
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	1 000.0	—
Subtotal	**261 188.0**	**421 709.7**	**510 875.2**	**507 494.3**	**3 380.9**
Gross requirements	**636 485.4**	**954 766.1**	**1 147 530.0**	**1 134 737.3**	**12 792.7**
Staff assessment income	12 114.2	17 523.3	21 780.7	21 408.5	372.2
Net requirements	**624 371.2**	**937 242.8**	**1 125 749.3**	**1 113 328.8**	**12 420.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	2 145.8	3 067.1	3 203.0	3 203.0	—
Total requirements	**638 631.2**	**957 833.2**	**1 150 733.0**	**1 137 940.3**	**12 792.7**

[1] Cost estimates for 2005/06 are inclusive of a 25 per cent vacancy rate, compared with a 15 per cent vacancy rate applied in 2004/05.

[2] Cost estimates for 2005/06 are inclusive of an average 10 per cent vacancy rate, compared with the 5 per cent vacancy rate applied in 2004/05.

[3] Cost estimates for 2005/06 are inclusive of an average 15 per cent deferred deployment factor.